کنزیومر موومینٹ چلانے کی بات
کرتے ہوئے ہمیں بے آواز کرنے کی
کوشش کی ہے - لیکن میں دھیمی
آواز میں یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ سیر بازار جو پارلیمنٹ
انیکسی میں ہے وہاں پر تو ظاہر
ہے کہ اسٹنڈرڈ کی چیزیں آنی
چاہئیں لیکن بدبختی سے میں نے
یہاں سے کچھ کلاسیز خریدے اسٹیل
کے وہ داغدار نکلے تو میں منتری جی
سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں
بے آواز کرنے کے بجائے ان داغدار
دھبوں کو مٹانے کی کوشش سرکار
کی طرف سے کی جائیگی یا نہیں -]

श्री वसन्त साठे : यह तो काफी पुरजोर आवाज में शिकायत की है । सुपर बाजार के जो लोग होंगे, वे जरूर इसको नोट करेंगे और कैसे दाग वह मिटा सकें, इसकी कोशिश करेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

"385. *[The questioner (S/tn Leonar, Sc/oman Saring) was absent. For answe/* vide *cols.* 39-40 *infra.']*

386. |*'The questioner [Shri Krishnt Kumar Hir/a) was absent. Foi answer* vide *cols.* 40-41 infra.]

Service conditiono ispublic sector undertakings

387. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL:f

Will the Minisler of FINANCE he pleased to slate:

ia) whelher it is a fact that public sector undertakings under his Ministry have different set of rules and guidelines with,

tThe question was actually asked on floor of the Housei by Dr. Shanti G. Patel.

regard to pay and allowances anil Mer service conditions for Iheir emp[1]

(b) if SQ. whal are the reasons for; and

(c) whal sieps Government proru .• to lake to bring uniformity in this rcg. J in all ihe public sector undertakings'.[1]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRl JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) A menl is laid on ihe fable ol* the Ho

Statement

While the general conditions of (Conduct Rules. Disciplinary Rule governing the employees of the i:' titu-lions coming under the admini- > it ive control of the Ministry of FinaiK . ire broadly similar, the pay and allow nces of employees of different institution- :uch as the Reserve Bank of India, the commercial banks, insurance corporalio gional Rural Banks ele. are differen 'Tie dilfei-ence is on account of historic tors and the fact that ihe funclior of Ihe institutions and ihe nature oi 'Oik are different. ln view of this. Ihe not be complete uniformity in ti and allowances of employees in d institutions,

DR. SHANTf G. PATEE: Sir. a ou are aware, the Supreme Coun, the 'ge boards and other wage fixing anti have fixed wages on the basis of a . tain principle and this principle is to fix on the basis of condition-, prevail the industry-cum-region. What we find now is that a numher of publi. T undertakings are not fixing wages a vice onditions on thi$_s$ basis. M" I know from ihe hon. Ministei steps he proposes to take so that th« and service conditions are fixed a on the basis of industry-cum-regior

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: so far as part (a) of the question i cerned, it refers to public sector takings under our Ministry, ihe Fi Ministry. And. as you know. Sir$_s$ undertakings which are under ihe I Ministry are the Reserve Rank of I t.

ihe IDBI, ihe [FCI, ihe Unit Trusi of lndia, foe banks, ihe LIC anj General Insurance. These are the i istitutions for which we are the administrative Ministry. So far as Class Ui and Class IV employees of hanks are concerned, as the honourable Member knows, there is a settlement. A settlement ha-, been arrive,! at after negotiations. So far as officers are concerned, they are out of the Industrial Disputes Act. Discussions are heid and IBA is coming forward after discussion with them and consultation with IBA the Government announces their wages. So far as Reserve Bank of India is concerned, it has a different culture. The working of the Reserve Bank is quite different. The responsibilities ,3f the Reserve Bank are different....

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: j have asked a very simple question....

SHRT JANARDHAN POOJARI- | am coming to that. When the responsibilities are different, when the work culture is different! there cannot be any parity. And as you know, nobody wants levelling down; everybody wants levelling up. After taking into consideration the resource constraints and other things, it is not possible to have uniformity and parity. There is bound to be some difference in the wage structure,

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: My question is not answered. T asked whether he would advise the undertakings tO fix ihe wages on the basis of industry....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which undertakings? He has answered the question and the point the Minister raised is he is in charge of only those institutions—he has named those institutions—and there is a method followed. You cannot ask him a general question on wage policy. That concerns the Labour Minister.

DR. SHANTI G, PATEL: i am not asking a general question. He has to apply in his own undertakings that principle which is universally accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN; He says it is not possible.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL.: You are wering. .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. her said it himself.

SHRl VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: My colleague is right in what he said. I here are differences and it is not possible to make it all a[1] the same level. He is right. Only one thing I \-.anl lo say. theie aie lour major groups. One is the Reserve Bank group v hich includes the IDBI, IFCI. NABARD. Industrial Reconstruction Hank. Exim Bank and Unit Trust of lndia. This group is i linked to the Reserve Bank. The other groups consists of the 2S public sector commercial banks. The third group is of the insurance corporations. And the fourth one consists of the Regional Rural Banks If you take the group of the Reserve Bank, there are small differences betw-een them but, by and larg they have a lot Of similarity and commonness. Similary, there isd commonness between the constituents of the group of commercial banks. There is similarly commonness among the various insurance corporations. And the RRBs are based on the Slate-level salaries and arc correlated to them. So, these are different from State to State. There are the differences which the Minister of State has pointed out in 'he various groups.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: My second supplementary: The Ministry has laid down a ceriain guideline in the form of a certain percentage beyond which fhe wage bil] should not ,ise. These are facts, particularly those undertakings where the wages have been low in spite of the fact that those undertakings may be making more surpluses— I won't say profits—and can thus afford. Tn this situation, v. ill the Minister be pleased to advise the person concerned to do them full justice and allow this percentage barrier to be crossed?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: T don't think the Finance Ministry public sector undertakings are in the low wage group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr, dhave.

SHRl S. W. DHABE: My question to ihe honouarble Minister i's this. Sir kindly don't give us a verdict jn the meantime.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bhoothalingam Committee long back recommsnded that there should be uniformity in wages after taking into account the work done and the nature of the work. But | find that everytime when banks are opened, the idea is not to have uniformity, but to create more disparities. The Regional Rural Banks aie Central undertakings and they have branches in all the States. But the Government has taken a decision that the pay scales will be similar to the ones prevailing in the States in which they aie .'ocated. This is creating disparities. They are doing the same work as the commercial banks. When a commercial bank branch is there in a village, its employees are getting a higher salary white the Regional Rural Bank employees are getting lower salaries. The Class ill and Class IV employees in the Regional Rural Banks are doing the same work as the employees in the commercial banks and there is no justification for this disparity and thero is no reason why the pay scales or the working conditions should be different from State to State and why they should be different from those in the commercial banks. May 1 know from the honourable Minister the basis on which the pay scales in the Regional Rural Banks are treated differently and why separate pay scales and service conditions are allowed to the Class III and Class iV employees in the commercial banks and why there should not be uniformity in the pay scales of employees jn the Regional Rural Banks and also the commercial banks?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: sir. the Regional Rural Bank was conceived as a low-cost paying facility to the people and that was ihe basic conception of the RRB and the State involvement is also there. So. there is linkage with he State salaries. We have nominally correlated the posts in the RRBs with some posts in the States in which they are working and this has been working well and I think that is the pattern which we are going to continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sukomal Sen.

SHRl SUKOMAL SEN: Sir. in the public sector undertakings, wages are fixed through bipartite negotiations and so far this has been taking place in many public sector units like those in the coal sector, steel sector and other sectors. Now. Sir, there is a report that the Government is going to do away with this system, m the recent pass the Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Arjun Sen Gupta the Report of which has been submitted to the Government. Is it a fact that in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee, the Government is going to de away with bipartite negotiations for wage fixation and that they are going to set up wage boards for certain groups of industries instead of having these bipartite negotiations? I would like to know whether it is a fact.

SHRl VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir. the Government is vet to take a final decision on Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Hanumanthappa.

SHRl H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, Ihe honourable Minister has said that as a low-cost paying facility these Regional Rural Banks have been created and. Sir, it is on these Banks that we depend for the implementation of the 20 Point Economic programme. the IRDP, etc. and also other programmes meant for the small and the marginal farmers and it is these hanks which are doing this work, it is here that we should have more sympathy for the employees who are working in these Regional Rural Banks. 1 sav this because they are working in lhe rural areas where there are no amenities. Added to this, they have the feeling that there is discrimination because in a village if Ihere is a Regional Rural Bank and also if there is a commercial bank, it is these people who are working under the lead bank and they are working under them and they feel that there is a lot of discrimination between the employees of this bank and the commercial banks. I would like to know whether the honourable

Minister will reconsider the auestion of pay scales and service conditions of the employees of these Regional Rural Banks from whom you are expecting mote for the implementaion of our economic programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister. You make up your mind!

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, it is very true that the RRBs are very critical in implementing all these schemes for the people. Whi'e we have o take care of the amenities of the p-ople working in these banks, they are part of the hanking system and wc are trying to do our best for them. At the same time, we have also to see how many people we cover and how much sen ice we render to the people and this was the flexibility which was adopted and by this method we thought we could cover more people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Ramj Chandra Vikal.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्हीं के बैंकों में यह भेद है तन्खाहों में, फिर उन के विभागों में भेद है, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की तन्खाहों में भेद है। तो क्या वित्त मंत्री जी जो सर्वोपरि हैं वेतनमानों में समानता लाने के लिए और समान काम के लिये सामान वेतन देने की नीति पर विचार कर रहे हैं? केन्द्र के और राज्य सरकारों के विभागों में समान काम करने के लिए समान वेतन हो इस बारे में क्या वे विचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: As you know, Sir, these Regional Rural Banks have been set up for the implementation of the programmes for the weaker sections. I hey have also to help the weaker sections in the rural areas. They have to serve the people whose income does not exceed Rs. 6500. sir, here even the people who are recruited in rural banks are from the district itself; they are not from any other place. Sir. here also it is a statutory provision. And when the rural banks have been set up it has been made vety clear that it is a low-cost structure in order to help the weaker sections in the rural areas and also the people below the poverty line. And they have to be served. For this purpose the arrangement has been made. Hence they have to serve. So this is the arrangement that has been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Ouestion. Shrimati Asima Chatterjee.

Exports by small and large scale sectors

388. PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE:!

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Wi!) the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) what was the percentage of exports during the last three years by the small scale and large scale sectors of industries, yearwise;

Ib) whelher it is a fact that there is a rapid decline in exports, particularly by the small scale sector:

(c) if so. whether Government propose to encourage exports by the above sector-by giving incentives or liberalising the export restrictions; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRl P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) According to foreign trade statistics compiled by the DGCl&S. India's total exports were Rs. 780s:. 9 crores in 1981-82. Rs. 8907.8 crores in 1982-83 and R?. 9872.1 crores in 1983-84. The latest available provisional figure for India's total export during 1984-85 is Rs. 11396.0 crores. Export statistics aie not com-

†The question was actually asked ui floor of the House by Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee.